

# GREAT FISHERMAN.

He Could Land His Prey From Waters  
Other Men Flashed Blank.

Charles Grant had a great and well deserved reputation for finding a fish in water which other men had fished blank. This was partly because, from long familiarity with the river, he knew all the likeliest casts, partly because he was sure to have at the end of his casting line just the proper fly for the size of water and condition of weather, and partly because of his quiet, neat handed manner of dropping his line on the water. There is a story still current on Speyside illustrative of this gift of Charlie in finding a fish where people who—rather fancied themselves had failed—a story which Jamie Shanks to this day does not care to hear. Mr. Russell of the Scotsman had done his very best from the quick run at the top of the pool of Dalbreck, down to the almost dead still water at the bottom of that fine stretch, and had found no luck.

Jamie Shanks, who was with Mr. Russell as his fisherman, had gone over it to no purpose with a fresh fly. They were grumpily discussing whether they should give Dalbreck another turn, or go on to Pool-o-Brock, the next pool down stream, when Charles Grant made his appearance and asked the waterside question, "What luck?" "No luck at all, Charlie!" was Russell's answer. "Deevil a rise!" was Shanks' sour reply. In his demure, putting away Charles Grant, who, in his manner, was a duplicate of the late Lord Granville, remarked, "There ought to be a fish come out of that pool." "Tak' him out, then!" exclaimed Shanks gruffly. "Well, I'll try," quoth the soft spoken Charlie, and just at that spot, about 40 yards from the head of the pool, where the current slackens and the fish lie awhile before breasting the upper rapid, he hooked a fish. Then it was that Russell, in the genial manner which made provosts swear, remarked, "Shanks, I advise you to take half a year at Mr. Grant's school." "Fat for?" inquired Shanks sullenly. "To learn to fish," replied the master of sarcasm of the delicate Scottish variety.—Nineteenth Century.

## THREE FOR A NICKEL.

A Shrewd Ohio Postmaster Causes a Rush  
For Postage Stamps.

The business world of the village of Johnstown, in Ohio, had succumbed to the heat and had lain down for the summer siesta. Plainly things needed a stirring up, and this was Postmaster and Editor W. A. Ashbrook who did it. His humble instruments were merely a piece of white pasteboard and some black paint, the latter, however, mixed with a shrewd quality of brains.

When his preparation was finished, a large placard challenged the notice of all passersby with the startling legend, "Postage stamps, three for 5 cents." The first response to this alluring statement was from a drummer. He accosted the postmaster, "Do you mean to say that you actually sell three postage stamps for a nickel?" The postmaster replied that this was undoubtedly the case. "Well," said the drummer, "I never saw a reduction in stamps before. I'll take 30 worth. I don't need 'em, but it's the best bargain in stamps I ever heard of."

He waited with a gratified smile while Mr. Ashbrook put his 32 bill in the drawer and counted out the stamps. By this time his expression of complacency had given place to one of chagrin, and as he pocketed the stamps he remarked, "Well, that's one on me."

Presently a winsome girl came tripping up with a letter to her sweetheart. When she read the placard, her eyes sparkled with pleasure to think that the stream of coin she was steadily pouring into Uncle Sam's coffers was to be even slightly diminished. She laid down a nickel with a confident air and said, "Give me three stamps."

The obliging collector of government revenues pushed her out two twos and a one. Then perhaps he didn't pay for his little joke. Feminine scorn held the floor in that office for the next five minutes. Then, with the somewhat feeble persuasion, "Will Ashbrook, you think you're smart, don't you?" the offended maiden flounced out of the office.—Pittsburgh Paper.

## Rough on the Parson.

McBride told a party of his friend this story: "You know, boys, little people have sharp ears, and they are not at all backward about telling any little scraps of information they pick up. This peculiarity has led a good many parents to resort to spelling words when their young children are present. Of course that sort of thing is of no avail after the youngsters learn to spell. Well, Mrs. McBride and I are in the spelling stage now, and little Freddie is often very much mystified by our remarks to each other. Last night we had our new minister to dinner, and Freddy watched the good man helping himself very liberally to biscuits. He thought it a good opportunity to put into use the family verbal cipher, feeling perfectly certain that the minister would find it unintelligible, so he called out, 'Mamma!'"

"What is it, Freddy?"

"Mamma, isn't the m-i-d-i-s-t-e-r a p-i-g?" spelled out Freddy triumphantly.—New York Telegram.

## Shoplifting Extraordinary.

Judge—What's the charge against this man?  
Green Policeman—Faith, Oh believe they call it "shop liftin'." sor.  
Judge—You believe? Don't you know? Explain what he did.

Policeman—Why, he troied t' blow up a droy goods store he wor discharged from.—Philadelphia Record.

## The Reason of It.

Paresis—Have just discovered why political aspirants always have their legs pulled.

Gigling—Why?  
Paresis—So that they can take longer strides when running for office.—New York Herald.

# HARDY WILD PONIES.

HOW THEY ARE CAPTURED AND  
TAMED ON SABLE ISLAND.

The Little Animals Are Tamed by the  
Severity of the Winters and Their Struggle  
to Procure Food—A Master Stallion  
Leads Each Gang.

Nature has thickened the coats of the wild ponies of Sable Island and given the hair on them almost a woolly tendency. During the summer they fatten on the succulent grasses, and the first half of the winter they fairly hold their own, but the cold northeast winds and snows of March and April, when the polar ice surrounds the island, drive them clustering under the lee of the sand dunes, where they stay till too weak and chilled to move about in search of the scanty nourishment.

A year ago, after a ten days' stormy, sleepy spell, no less than six dead animals were found huddled in a nook behind some sand hills. During the winter of 1894, 64 wild ponies died from exposure and natural causes. Of course where there are several hundred horses—or people—no matter how well cared for, there will be a number of deaths. So we cannot put the whole 64 deaths down to "exposure and starvation." That winter began with 400 wild ponies on the island, and it was what the staff there called a "hard winter."

The sand permeating their food causes the teeth to wear away rapidly, so that old age and inability to eat sufficient come upon them sooner than with horses on the mainland. Their battles also, which, though not frequent, are fierce, and at times to the death, tend to increase the percentage of mortality.

They go in gangs of from 5 to 25, according to circumstances. Each gang has a master stallion, who is patriarch, father, defender. It was my privilege last March, when visiting the island, to see 11 gangs in one day when Superintendent Boutiller drove with me from the extreme eastern bar to the main station. We came within 20 or 30 yards of several gangs, but they moved independently away as we approached.

Catching and shipping them is an important and, to all the staff, an exciting incident. I witnessed it from the lookout platform of No. 4 station in the early gray of an October morning. Superintendent Boutiller roused me at dawn with the words, "They are driving in the first gang," and in a few minutes I was hastening from the house, some 200 yards, to the "lookout," whence I saw dark objects moving over the easterly hillocks. Soon could be distinguished nine wild ponies racing hither and yon, but kept well together and trending west by aid of 12 men on horseback (native ponies that seemed to enjoy the fun as much as the men on their backs) behind them, with long whips and stentorian voices.

A coral 23 yards in diameter, strongly inclosed, with a branch fence, extending from one side some 75 yards, made it not unlike a fish trap or weir, into which by judicious driving and heading the gang was safely lodged, and the riders were off for another gang of 12, which the boss had located, and which in an hour, despite most desperate efforts to break away, were all safely corralled with the first gang.

Then immediately began a battle between the two patriarchs, which I witnessed. Teeth, forefeet and heels, mingled with very positive squeals, were vigorously used. After awhile the weaker stallion fled into the crowd, and the victor's manner indicated his importance and foreshadowed his apparent doom, for the remark was made, "We'd better get that big fellow out, as he might hurt some one." So he was soon lassoed, thrown down, a Bonaparte bridle put in his mouth and a line to one foot, and then let up to dash out of the corral through the gateway purposely opened, dragging two of the boys who guided him to the beach for shipment.

Let me give the details: Four or five men enter the corral, and the horses cluster to the opposite side. Then one man throws a noose around the neck of one, and two men pull that beast out of the gang as the herds circle round near the inclosing fence.

The difficulty of breathing soon causes temporary weakness, and the horse falls, or is pushed down, when one man seizes his head, another the tail, and one jumps on his body to keep him from floundering. The boss puts the loop of a line into the horse's mouth and round his lower jaw, then up over his head and down through the loop in his jaw, so that by pulling the line a double purchase is brought on the mouth. This is a Bonaparte bridle.

Such a purchase at the mouth with a line on a hind foot held by experienced men renders it impossible for the animal to go elsewhere than to the beach. When there, two sailors, holding the ends of a line several fathoms long, walk around him, folding the rope about his legs. Then by tightening this leg rope and holding firm his other fastenings the horse quickly falls and is held down by head and tail, while his legs are tied together with manilla brought from the ship. A layer or two of this soft rope lies between the feet, so that struggling does not cause abrasion. Then, helpless, the monarch lies broadside on the soft sand. The bridle is removed, the leg line, and the boys hurry back to the corral, a quarter of a mile away, for the fun of catching and bringing down another group.—Halifax Herald.

## Repartee in the Menagerie.

"Did it ever occur to you," asked the Bactrian camel, "what an elegant shape you have for riding a wheel?"

"Did it ever occur to you," retorted the dromedary, to whom, it may be unnecessary to state, the previous question was addressed, "did it ever occur to you how well you would look on a tandem?"

And the two humped party to the foregoing discussion was forced to admit to himself that he rather got the worst of it.—Indianapolis Journal.

# DINING WITH THE PRINCE.

The Hospitality of Albert Edward at Marlborough House.

The Prince of Wales gives in the course of the season certain special dinners at Marlborough House, which in many essential respects differ from those which he attends at other people's houses. The guests do not number more than 45 people, including the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon the prince and princess. When members of the royal family arrive at Marlborough House, at the outer gate, the fact is at once signalled from the lodge, so that the Prince and Princess of Wales are never taken by surprise, but are in readiness to receive them.

The dining room in which the banquet is served is a magnificently decorated apartment, with ceiling of white and gold. On the wall on the left hand side is a great square of red plush to set off the presentations of plate which have been made to their royal highnesses during the recent years. The Prince of Wales, as a host, sits not at the end, but in the middle seat, at the side of a large and long table. Table decorations are of a massive, ornate and rather heavy character. A very high centerpiece is filled with flowers, and more blossoms are placed in tall vases resembling specimen glasses.

Probably Marlborough House is the only place in London in which the knives and forks are laid so curiously. To each guest two forks and no more are provided, and these are placed prongs downward, reversing the usual method. In addition there is one large tablespoon and one large knife. In no circumstance are two knives permitted upon the table simultaneously, and for this rule a very strange reason is assigned. His royal highness is very superstitious, and on no account will he incur the risk of having knives crossed inadvertently. The wineglasses are placed, by the bye, in a line as straight as a company of soldiers, and the services are simply folded in two. Small water bottles are used, but apparently finger bowls are tabooed in Marlborough House.

Dinner begins at 8:45 p. m. and lasts for one hour and ten minutes. Rapid service is insisted upon. Yet four or five waiters only are allowed to enter the dining room, which is, however, some distance from the kitchen. Celority and dispatch are obtained by the employment of a small army of assistants stationed behind the scenes.

For dessert royal blue serves is used, and when the time has come for coffee and cigars the custom is once during the year, and only once—the night of the Derby dinner—to hand to each guest a silver lighter of unique design. No two lamps are alike, as they have at various times been presented by different donors to the Prince of Wales, and each one has its history.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Citric Acid.

Enormous quantities of citric acid are used in calico printing, in pharmacy and in the preparation of artificial lemonade. About 1½ ounces (570 grains) of pure citric acid dissolved in a pint of water gives a solution which has the average acidity of good lemon juice. When diluted with several times its bulk of water, sweetened with sugar and scented with a single drop of essence of lemon, an artificial lemonade is cheaply produced, which is much used as a cooling drink in fever hospitals.

It has also been used in the navy as a substitute for fresh lemon juice in the treatment or prevention of scurvy, but has been found much less efficient. In fact, this artificial lemonade is by no means equal to that made from pure lemon juice, whether used at table or for invalids. In rheumatism or rheumatic gout the fresh juice of the lemon is preferred on account of the bicarbonate of potash which it contains. Pure lemon juice is also a valuable remedy in sore throat and diphtheria. Cases have been recorded in which children have apparently been cured of this terrible disease by constantly sucking oranges or lemons.

Pure citric acid possesses, like some other acids, the power of destroying the bad effects of polluted water used for drinking, but it is perhaps best to boil the water before adding a little citric acid to it.—Chambers' Journal.

## He Knew Enough.

The esteem in which the sailor's calling is held in Massachusetts coast towns is indicated by a true story that comes from Gay Head, a primitive community on the island of Martha's Vineyard.

A teacher was wanted at the village, and a sailor, with Indian blood in his veins, applied to the town committee for the post on. He had to pass an examination by the committee and trembled at the ordeal, being sadly unlearned in booklore.

The chairman began the examination. "Mr. —, what is the shape of the earth?"

"It is round, sir," the candidate answered.

"How do you know?"

"Because I have sailed around it three times."

"That will do, sir."

He received his "certificate" as a teacher without another question being asked.—Youth's Companion.

## All the World's a Stage.

The idea embodied in this line appears to have been widely used in Shakespeare's time, not the least curious instance being its employment by Sir George Moore in the house of commons, Jan. 21, 1895-6, he describing the gunpowder plot as "a conspiracy the like whereof never came upon the stage of the world." Commons Journal, volume 1, page 257.—Notes and Queries.

Some folks would never have any gold if they had to dig for it and never any sunshine if they had to crawl out of the shade to find it.—Atlanta Constitution.

A man's—or woman's—height should be six times the length of the foot, but there are occasional exceptions.

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send you something valuable on the subject.  
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.  
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"The Niagara Falls Route."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 1st, 1894.

TRAINS GOING EAST FROM LAWTON.

Atlantic Express 7 35 a m

Freight 7 35 a m

Mail 11 18 a m

Fast Eastern Express 7 10 p m

Chicago & Kalamazoo Accommodation 8 35 p m

TRAINS GOING WEST FROM LAWTON.

Chicago Night Express 2 42 a m

Kalamazoo & Chicago Accommodation 6 50 a m

Mail 11 18 a m

Fast Western Express 5 25 p m

\*Stop only for passengers to get on and off.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.

L. WALDORF, Ticket Agent, Lawton.

**LEGAL NOTICES.**

**ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.**

State of Michigan, County of Van Buren.—Notice is hereby given that, by an order of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, made on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1893, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Frances Carey, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on the 17th day of February next, and that such claims will be heard before said court on Monday, the 18th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated August 19th, A. D. 1893.  
BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

# LEGAL NOTICES.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1892, made and executed by Clark W. Reynolds and Cella Reynolds, his wife, of Paw Paw, Van Buren county and state of Michigan, to Albert Harrison of the same place, which said mortgage was, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1893, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds for Van Buren county, in the state of Michigan, in Liber 38 of mortgages, on pages 149 and 150.

And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should the mortgage be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable as therein expressed, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of ninety (90) days, then and from thenceforth after the lapse of said ninety (90) days, the mortgagee at his option, might declare the whole of the principal sum and the interest of the said mortgage to be due and payable immediately; And whereas, one hundred three dollars and thirty-six cents (\$133.36) of the interest on said principal sum became due and payable on said mortgage by the terms thereof on Saturday the 10th day of November, A. D. 1893, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, that being the place for holding the circuit court for said County of Van Buren) sold to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, and all legal costs of this proceeding, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) covenanted for in said mortgage, and the costs of sale.

The premises so to be sold and as are set forth in said mortgage are known and described as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stake on the east and west quarter line of section twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) and running thence north (14) chains and fifteen (15) links to the west of the quarter post between sections twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) and running thence north (14) chains and fifteen (15) links to the east and west quarter line in said section twenty-one (21), thence east on said quarter line about fourteen (14) chains and fifteen (15) links to the place of beginning, except ten (10) acres of the south side of the above described parcel of land, containing forty (40) acres of land or less, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated this 23rd day of August, A. D. 1893.  
ALBERT HARRISON, Mortgagee.

TITUS & MCNEIL, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

**PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT.**—State of Michigan, County of Van Buren.—Probate Court for said county.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Wednesday, the 21st day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ebenezer Harrington, deceased.

Albert E. Harrington and Frederick S. While as executors of said estate, came into court and reported that they are now prepared to render their final account as such executors, and file the same. Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 10th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered that said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northernmer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

940-3

**PROBATE ORDER.**—State of Michigan, County of Van Buren.—

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, held at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Thursday, the 15th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Eliza A. Fisk, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles H. Fisk, son of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument in writing, and in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be proved, allowed and admitted to probate, and that the said instrument may be granted to the petitioner, the executor in said will named.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 9th day of September, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate, to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northernmer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

840-11 BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

**PROBATE ORDER.**—State of Michigan, County of Van Buren.—

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, held at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Fannie M. Comstock, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Curtis J. Tarbell as administrator of the estate of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that she may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate in said petition described, and that the proceeds of the sale of said real estate may be granted to the petitioner, the executor in said will named.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 23d day of September, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northernmer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

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Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Calvin B. Comstock, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Curtis J. Tarbell as administrator of the estate of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that she may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate in said petition described, and that the proceeds of the sale of said real estate may be granted to the petitioner, the executor in said will named.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 23d day of September, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northernmer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

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